

Golan Fighting Continues**Israel Soberly Marks Anniversary**

TEL AVIV, April 25 (UPI).— Israel passed through a low-key 36th independence day today with somber expressions of peace hopes by its leaders, a mass protest march through Jerusalem and more artillery exchanges on the Golan Heights front.

The military command, which kept a full-scale alert on the nation's fronts, said that there were no casualties in the skirmishes around Mount Hermon and in the southern part of the Golan Heights. But it reported one Israeli killed in the shelling yesterday.

In Damascus, the Syrians reported artillery and tank battles along the Golan Heights front. The visiting Egyptian War Minister, Gen. Ahmed Ismail, said the battle will only end with the complete liberation of all occupied Arab lands.

Gen. Ismail returned to Cairo today after an overnight visit to Damascus and talks with the Supreme Council of the Egyptian and Syrian armed forces, the Syrian Defense Minister, Maj. Gen. Mustafa Tlas, and President Hafez al-Assad.

The letters are SA, the initials of the brown-shirted stormtroopers; SS, for the Nazi execution squads and elite troops; HJ for the Hitler Youth and KZ for concentration camps.

A member of the opposition Christian Democratic party asked yesterday if the city was to issue such plates. Karl Koenig, Social Democratic head of the City Economics Department that issues the plates, said that under West German law, requests for such letters cannot be turned down.

staged its biggest military parade to mark its 36th year as a nation.

"Not everything in Israel is perfect," Premier Golda Meir said today at an independence day reception. "But the foundations have been laid for all we hope to accomplish."

"If peace is not possible," she

said, then "at least no shooting, no killing, no bereaved families."

Yitzhak Rabin, chosen by his Labor party to succeed caretaker Premier Meir, who resigned two weeks ago, said he hoped "we will advance toward peace, increase our security and prosper."

Because of the grief over the October war dead, the government toned down celebrations and ruled out street dancing and the music usually played through loudspeakers in city centers.

Instead, families went to picnic grounds or stayed home to watch special television shows that ranged from Charlie Chaplin movies to documentaries on the October fighting.

The "Our Israel" movement, which seeks social change, drew an estimated 5,000 to a picnic staged in a Jerusalem valley as an antithesis to last year's military parade.

The slogan of the picnic was: "You and I can change the state."

The time of military shows and organized joy died in the war," a young picnicker, Freddie Alon, said. "We must celebrate, and not be depressed. But we must be thoughtful instead of cocky from now on."

"This year we are remembering 2,500 dead in the Yom Kippur war," said Yehuda Ilan, the government's chief organizer of independence festivities. "The hurt is still too acute and the celebrations are more introverted, more private."

The Mimuna, a Moroccan Jewish folk festival, was canceled because of the Arab guerrilla attack April 11 on Kiryat Shemona, a predominantly Moroccan town on the Lebanese border, where 18 Israelis were killed.



CANAL COOPERATION—U.S. Navy frogman watching as Egyptian frogman plunges into water in Port Said harbor on Wednesday with a mine detector. The Egyptians are being familiarized with American techniques to help in clearing the Suez Canal

Sadat Tells Why He Ousted Chief of Staff

BEIRUT, April 25 (AP).—

President Anwar Sadat of Egypt said he fired his former Chief of Staff Maj. Gen. Saad Eddin Shazly because he "collapsed" when Israel counterattacked on the west bank of the Suez Canal near the end of the October war.

Mr. Sadat said in an interview published today by the Beirut magazine Al Hawadess that he kept the decision to oust Gen. Shazly, now ambassador to Britain, a secret for two months after the end of the war for "moral considerations."

Mr. Sadat gave this account:

"When the Israeli forces staged the counterthrust Oct. 16, I ordered Shazly to go personally to Ismailia within 90 minutes to hold the Israelis within the limits we had already defined around Deversoir Lake."

"I do not want to go into details of the events that occurred during the next three days. But on Oct. 19 War Minister Gen. Ahmed Ismail called me after midnight, I went to the command headquarters to find Shazly collapsed. He was saying the war was over, a disaster had struck and that we have to withdraw entirely from Sinai."

"I studied the situation and found that the Israeli thrust was not frightening. But I was afraid Shazly's despair might demoralize other commanders in the operations room, which was Ismailia."

It was the third time the United States has voted against Israel in the council.

Israeli Ambassador Yosef Tekoh walked out of the chamber just before the vote, declaring that, "without reference to the Kiryat Shemona massacre, the resolution and its adoption are a singularly gross miscarriage of justice."

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In Miss Hearst's Latest Tape

Father Called 'Pig', Fiancé 'Clown'

SAN FRANCISCO, April 25 (UPI).—Patricia Hearst reviled her father yesterday as a "pig" and her fiancé as a "clown" and declared that she had willingly joined a bank with her Symmes Liberation Army comrades.

Speaking in a calm voice in a taped message received yesterday, Miss Hearst said, "Gretchen . . . this is Tania." She then recited to help "sober and violence on her family, saying she never cared if she saw her 'sexist' pig again.

"To those people who feel I am brainwashed, I see no need to further defend my position. I am a soldier in the people's army," the 24-year-old co-ed said in a taped recording received by the San Francisco police through an interdictory.

"At no time did any of my

comrades point their guns at me. We forced the corporate state to help finance the revolution," she said. She was photographed by bank cameras carrying an automatic carbine in the April 15 bank robbery. The SLA members escaped with \$10,692 and wounded two persons.

"As for the clowns who want to interview with me—Vincent Hallinan [an attorney], Stephen Weed [her fiancé] and the pig Hearst," she said, "it is ridiculous to think I would be allowed to say what she believes and still be allowed to return to her family."

"As for my ex-fiancé," she said in a firm voice, "frankly I don't care if I ever see him again. In the last few months he has shown himself to be a sexist pig . . . frankly Stephen is the one who sounds brainwashed."

Police Hunt for 'Zebra' Killer Held Unconstitutional in U.S.

From Wire Dispatches

SAN FRANCISCO, April 25.—A federal judge declared today that an intensive "stop and question" operation by police seeking the Zebra killers was unconstitutional.

Police yesterday discontinued the widespread questioning of black males resembling an artist's sketch of the Zebra killer, saying the tactics had proved "unproductive and ineffective."

Federal Judge Alfonso Zirpoli issued an injunction against the city, prohibiting indiscriminate stopping of citizens, at the request of two civil rights organizations.

Although police have discontinued the offending practices, Judge Zirpoli said, the "danger of

Nixon Predicts Economic Upturn Later This Year

JACKSON, Miss., April 25 (Reuters).—President Nixon today declared that the U.S. economy, hit by inflation and sagging output, would improve later this year and that 1975 would be the most prosperous year in history for Americans.

The President told a wildly cheering audience of 15,000 here that he could make that forecast with confidence and without contradiction.

Acknowledging that inflation is easing away at the economy now, he said that this year would end up not as America's best year but definitely a good year. "I firmly predict that 1975 will be a very good year, and 1976 . . . will be the best year in America's history, the most prosperous," he said.

Mr. Nixon spoke to the Mississippi Economic Council, a statewide chamber of commerce, as part of another series of speaking engagements to rally public support and fight pressures for his impeachment or resignation because of the Watergate scandal.

He was visiting overwhelmingly friendly territory—Mississippi gave him his largest majority in the 1972 election and still staunchly supports his conservative policies.

Mr. Nixon returned to the White House late this afternoon.

U.S. Publishers Told the 20-Cent Daily Is Near

NEW YORK, April 25 (NYT).—The annual meeting of the American Newspaper Publishers Association was told here yesterday that a move toward 20-cent daily newspapers had been touched off by rising costs that have pushed the cost of paper and delivery to 25 cents for papers of 64 pages or more.

Cyrus Favor, general manager of the International Circulation Managers Association, counseled the publishers: "Better get proper prices for your papers."

Reports from 1,745 dailies in the United States showed that 175 were charging 10 cents a copy as of Sept. 30 and that 436 had gone up to 15 cents. But Mr. Favor said 20-cent prices had been set by seven papers, including The New York Post.

With newsprint at \$200 a ton, a daily newspaper uses about a pound, or 10 cents' worth, for each copy of \$4 to \$2 pages, Mr. Favor said. To package and deliver a copy, he said, estimates of costs were up to 2 cents in the middle tier and a 3-to-8-cent profit for a retailer or carrier, which, along with supervision, he reckoned could run up to 15 cents a day.

Marriage Age Raised

BUDAPEST, April 25 (UPI).—Hungary today raised the minimum age for marriage from 13 to 16 years for women and from 14 to 18 years for men, the Hungarian news agency, MTI, said.

Her father, San Francisco Examiner editor and president Randolph Hearst, confirmed that the voice was his daughter's, and added:

"The only good thing is that she is alive. Regarding her personal attacks on me, if she has been brainwashed, and I firmly believe she has, then it's not surprising she would say something like this."

Speaking of the bank robbery, she said, "I was positioned so that I could hold customers and bank personnel who were on the floor. My gun was loaded and at no time did any of my comrades intentionally point their guns at me."

The tape, which also included the voices of two men, was Miss Hearst's first communication since she renounced her family in her father's newspaper. The letter, said to be from French revolutionary Régis Debray, asked for proof she was speaking voluntarily.

Addressing her father, she said: "How could it have been written in Paris and published in your newspaper on the same day?"

Adolf? In an apparent reference to Hitler.

Police community relations director Rodney Williams, who obtained the tape through an intermediary, turned it over to the FBI. He said the tape was in a package along with half of Miss Hearst's driver's license and a red poster showing hands and a clenched fist. The other half of Miss Hearst's license was used



The other half of the driver's license of Patricia Hearst, which was received by San Francisco police Wednesday.

to authenticate a previous SLA

Miss Hearst also questioned the validity of a letter published in her father's newspaper. The letter, said to be from French revolutionary Régis Debray, asked for proof she was speaking voluntarily.

Addressing her father, she said: "How could it have been written in Paris and published in your newspaper on the same day?"

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Shortly before police received the tape, the FBI announced that two rented getaway cars used in the bank robbery had been located in a basement parking garage. The FBI said the vehicles, which turned up in a

routine check, apparently had been left there within a few hours of the April 15 holdup.

Meanwhile, two young women alleged to have known persons who later joined the SLA appeared today before a federal grand jury probing the bank robbery. They refused to testify and were asked to return next Thursday.

Janet Cooper and Cynthia Garver, both of Oakland, said in statements to reporters that they had no information about the terrorist group beyond what they learned from the press.

The police said Mrs. Cooper's identification was used by the SLA to rent the cars used in the holdup. She said her wallet and identification were stolen about a year ago.

The prosecutor's 6 1/2-hour summation, which went into the night and then was resumed today, followed the summation of Peter Fleming Jr., Mr. Mitchell's lawyer, which lasted nearly five hours. Mr. Stans' defense summation was on Tuesday.

Prosecutorial Vision'

In his summation, Mr. Fleming denounced the criminal conspiracy case against the defendants as a "prosecutorial vision, a vision they set out to give life to. They have failed."

Former Attorney General Mitchell and former Secretary of Commerce Stans are charged with perjury, obstruction of justice and conspiracy for allegedly attempting to impede a Securities and Exchange Commission investigation of Robert Vesco, a financier. Mr. Vesco, in return, was said to have given them a secret \$200,000 cash contribution for President Nixon's re-election campaign, which the two men led.

Mr. Vesco was also indicted in this case but has fled the country.

The day was perhaps a classic confrontation between two totally different types of lawyers. There was Mr. Fleming, emotional, rambling, acting more one moment by his client's plight, outraged the next by the government's prosecution.

On the other hand, there was Mr. Wing, so quiet that at times he could barely be heard, displaying at other times a sort of

Specific Procedures

The revised guidelines contained specific procedures for field investigation and detailed circumstances for stopping and questioning black men.

At the opening hearing yesterday, Chief Police Inspector Charles Barca told Judge Zirpoli that he thought the Zebra killer would strike again.

He also said that the police "search-and-question" program had produced "no productive leads" in six days.

In disclosing that police policy on the checks of blacks had been changed, he said that only those blacks resembling the suspect and acting in a "suspicious manner" would be stopped. He estimated that this would result in stopping only about five persons a day, compared to about 100 a day under the previous policy.

Inspector Barca said the policy was changed after a meeting with Mayor Joseph Alioto. The meeting dealt with the "hue and cry" which has arisen from the black community over the search tactic, Inspector Barca said.

Sacramento Killing

SACRAMENTO, April 25 (AP).—Three men connected with the Black Muslim sect here were booked yesterday for investigation of what county officials described as the "cold-blooded" shotgun assassination of an unemployed Vietnamese veteran, Joseph Bellmore.

Two other whites have been wounded in apparently unprovoked shotgun attacks in the last five days.

Sacramento County Sheriff Duane Lowe said he believed the Zebra killings in San Francisco Heated the Sacramento slaying. He said:

"We do not have a motive.

The three young black men have been identified as members of the Black Muslims. This organization appears today to be involved in some of the greatest hostility against the white population in the East Bay and San Francisco."

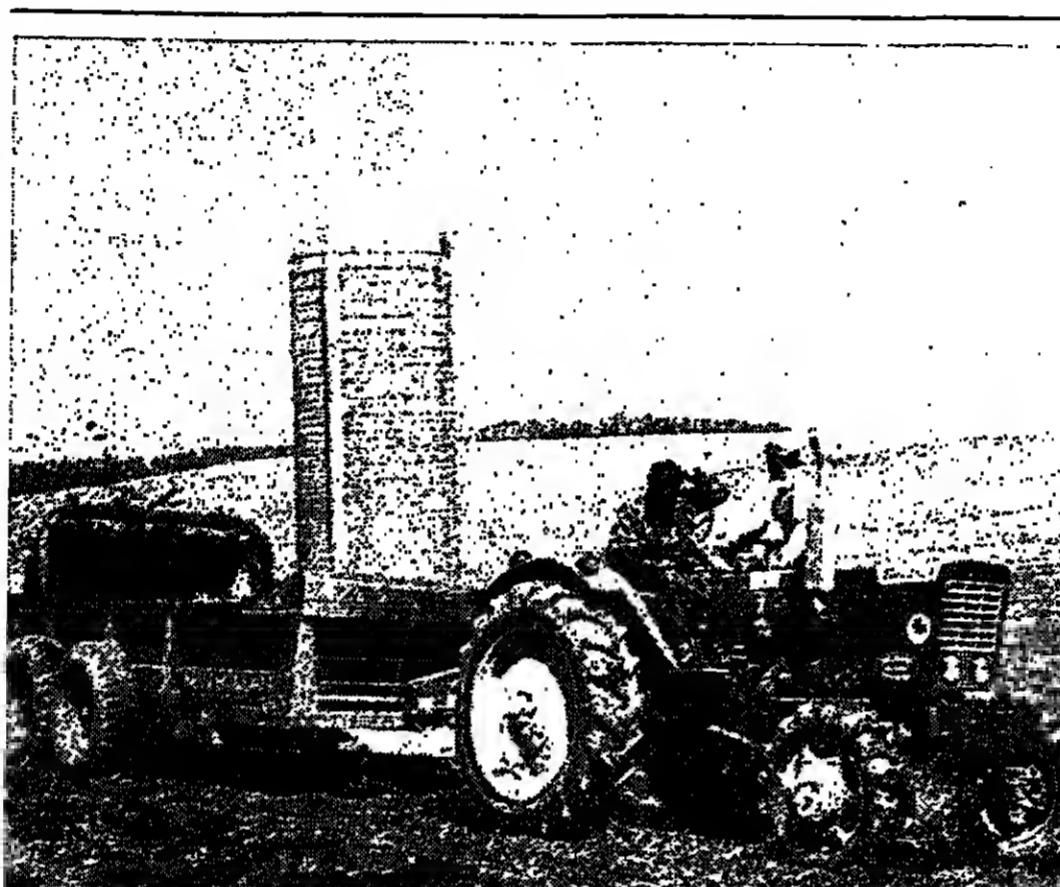
Seoul Probes 240 In Alleged Plot To Oust Regime

SEOUL, April 25 (NYT).—The South Korean Central Intelligence Agency announced today that about 240 persons were under investigation for suspected involvement in an underground student organization that had allegedly attempted to overthrow the government.

The agency announced the names of 60 persons, including 25 university students and four former students, whom it described as active members of the "National Democratic Youth-Student League," secretly organized last month and outlawed by an emergency presidential decree on April 3.

According to today's announcement, the league had plotted to topple the government through violent student demonstrations on April 3 and to establish a pro-Communist regime.

The 21 other persons named today were said to be suspected of having instigated the students and controlled them or financed their activities.



DETENTE DOWN ON THE FARM—A Soviet-made Belarus tractor pulls an American-made manure spreader on the 700-acre farm of Gary Wyffels in upstate New York.

To N.Y. Farmer, Détente Is a Soviet Tractor

By Theodore Shabad

CANANDAIGUA, N.Y., April 25 (NYT).—East-West détente is having an effect on life here in Ontario County, an upstate dairy-farming community. The first Soviet tractors imported into the United States are going into use in this area.

The other morning, Gary Wyffels, a 30-year-old farmer, was standing on the side of a black-topped road, tinkering with the gleaming Belarus tractor that had just been delivered by a local dealer.

The red-painted tractor, a four-cylinder diesel machine with four-wheel drive, had been hitched to a heavy-looking American-made manure spreader. The dealer said, "Anything comparable made in the United States would cost \$15,000."

Neither Mr. Wyffels, who feeds 100 cows with grains and forage grown on 700 acres of land, nor Mr. Howard, who has sold three Belarus, saw anything unusual

in having Soviet tractors show up in New York State.

Mr. Howard's is one of a network of dealerships that is being slowly built up by Michael Flynn, an East Syracuse, N.Y., wholesaler. In addition to Mr. Flynn's New York State operations, the importer, Satra Corp., is establishing sales offices in Milwaukee and New Orleans.

Predictably, when word of his new business activity began to spread in recent weeks, Mr. Flynn started to receive what he called his first "hate mail" and literature from the John Birch Society.

"Do you think you are creating peace between us and Russia by selling their nonunion-scale-made tractor to the United States?" an anonymous letter-writer said.

"Both Farmland and Ford make better equipment and pay top wages to American labor. Why don't you move to the U.S.S.R.?"

The growing tractor imports from the Soviet Union are part of an effort to rectify a lopsided balance of trade between the Russians and the Americans. Last year, the United States sold six times more than it bought from the Soviet Union and had a balance of \$1 billion in its favor.

Four victories are needed to gain the final round in the tournament to select a challenger to world champion Bobby Fischer of the United States. All the semifinalists are Russian.

Burns Clean'

"Then you have your fuel economies," Mr. Howard continued. "This tractor uses 2 1/2 to 3 gallons an hour, with five plows hitched. And it burns clean, too. Look, no black exhaust."

But the main sales point ap-

peared to be the price. "That dealer delivers for \$7,500," the dealer said. "Anything comparable made in the United States would cost \$15,000."

Neither Mr. Wyffels, who feeds 100 cows with grains and forage grown on 700 acres of land, nor Mr. Howard, who has sold three Belarus, saw anything unusual

16-Day Strike Settled At Washington Post

WASHINGTON, April 25 (AP).—Editorial and business-office employees of The Washington Post returned to work today, ending a 16-day strike.

Members of the Washington-Baltimore Newspaper Guild voted 347 to 229 yesterday to accept a two-year contract that eventually will raise the minimum weekly salary for fully experienced reporters and editors to \$442.50, a 12 percent increase over the two years.

The guild did not establish picket lines and The Post continued to publish during the strike.

Driver Charged in Hit-Run Death Of Trooper Who Saved His Life

MONTGOMERY, Ala., April 25 (NYT).—An Alabama brick mason was charged this week with the hit-and-run highway death of a state trooper who, according to state records, saved the same driver's life a year ago.

Reuben Ray Barton, 33, of Gantt, Ala., was released Sunday under \$10,000 bond after being charged with manslaughter and leaving the scene of an accident. Mr. Barton turned himself in to the authorities and, according to a sheriff's office spokesman, said he "couldn't remember" how he had gotten home on the previous evening. His truck was damaged, however.

Mr. Barton was charged with the death of State Trooper K. M. Lassiter, 51, who had stopped another car on a rural road last Friday.

State authorities later discovered that Trooper Lassiter had investigated a wreck on Feb. 12, 1973, in which Mr. Barton was injured. The policeman administered first aid to stop bleeding and probably saved Mr. Barton's life.

After that accident, Trooper Lassiter charged Mr. Barton with driving while intoxicated, but the charge was later reduced to reckless driving, a common practice in Alabama. It enables drivers to escape revocation of their licenses under the drinking law.

Following investigations of the unauthorized raids, Gen. Lavelle was ousted as Seventh Air Force commander. He then retired.

Question of Truthfulness

After Lengthy Summations, Mitchell Case Goes to Jury

By Martin Arnold

NEW YORK, April 25 (NYT).—John Mitchell and Maurice Stans, at the very pinnacle of government in this country, and thought "they were above the law," the government charged yesterday, in its summation to the jury. The case was handed over to the jury today.

In a long, subdued summation, John Wing, the chief prosecutor, said that "what this case involves

is simmering anger, but mostly just lining up his contentions and marching them off toward the jury like so many soldiers on parade."

"There exists in this country a principle that no man is above the law," was the way Mr. Wing started his summation. "It applies to you and to me, to Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Stans. They feel that they were above the law—that it didn't apply equally to them."

"What we ask for is a true verdict," he told the jurors. "You are not asked to destroy people. You are asked to say the truth."

"Start out knowing one thing for sure," Mr. Wing said. "One thing that can have no respect for the law." Mr. Wing asked.

The jury, who had run nude from his room, stopped when he saw others wearing pajamas. He turned abruptly, witnesses said, and raced back to his room to don his pants. A Latin American ambassador was more prudent.

One delegate, who had run nude from his room, stopped when he saw others wearing pajamas. He turned abruptly, witnesses said, and raced back to his room to don his pants.

"What is it? It was a false alarm,"

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The Next Move at SALT

If Sen. Henry M. Jackson, D-Wash., were not a prospective presidential candidate, and if he had not acquired the reputation of something of a nay-sayer where arms control agreements are concerned, it would probably be easier for people to take at face value his recently restated arms-cut proposal and his sharpening criticism of the Nixon administration. Similarly, if President Nixon were not in such desperate political condition and so sorely in need of evidence of a continuing capacity to govern and achieve, there would probably not be so dark a cloud of suspicion hanging over the efforts of his administration—or parts of it, anyhow—to arrive at some sort of modest new arms accord with the Soviet Union by the time the President visits Moscow in June. But the fact is that politics, and specifically Watergate politics, now overlay what was in the best of times an arcane and difficult issue: namely, the pace at which it is prudent and/or essential to go forward in the U.S. attempt to reach bilateral agreement with the Russians on limiting the deployment of strategic offensive nuclear weapons.

Sen. Jackson the other evening made a renewed appeal for a comprehensive and sizable mutual arms reduction, a proposal he had first put forth early in December; and he asserted that it was this sort of plan, as distinct from a partial "quick fix" agreement, that the administration should be seeking. Was Mr. Nixon really arguing for substantive cutbacks on both sides—or was he, as his administration critics suspect, attempting to head off a limited and achievable agreement by introducing one so large in its scope and so unacceptable to the Russians that it had no chance of serious consideration? Sen. Jackson returns the compliment. On April 12, Secretary Kissinger indicated that the United States had now pretty much abandoned hope of reaching a comprehensive accord with the Russians on limiting offensive weapons by the end of this year, and would seek instead a less ambitious agreement—presumably meaning a joint limitation on the deployment of the destabilizing MIRV in connection with some agreement to extend the present five-year interim accord. Was the administration really acting to get control of a so-called "time urgent" problem or was it, as Sen. Jackson suggests, simply trying "to preserve the impression of momentum" and to meet a "politically expedient self-imposed June deadline"?

* * *

None of this augurs very well for the likelihood of contriving a U.S. position in the pending round of arms talks that could be the basis of a negotiated accord and also survive the test of Senate scrutiny in ratification or other less formal proceedings. For it happens that the legislators who are most responsive to Sen. Jackson's lead in these matters and basically most wary of arms agreements with the Russians are also those legislators whose favor Mr. Nixon will most need if a bill of impeachment is sent over to the Senate from the House. And when you have said that, you will still have noted only a part of the Watergate-related political complications of the current phase of Soviet-American arms negotiations. At least as important a part concerns the Russians' own perception of the President's plight—they have what they doubtless regard as considerable opportunities to exploit it, and they presumably also have reason to wonder whether Mr. Nixon is sufficiently strong or tenured in his presidency to negotiate an agreement of any permanence or standing.

The times, in other words, could hardly be worse. And yet it is also true that both this

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Kennedy's Soviet Visit

Sen. Edward Kennedy's visit to the Soviet Union bears all the marks of a pre-election tour designed both to extend a politician's experience and create the image of statesmanship. His hosts picked up their cue and received him as a man who may be the next president of the United States. It was the right response. The Kennedy family still has a magic of its own which contrasts with the present vacuum of American leadership. . . . The disarray of American politics is such that people grope for leadership wherever the light shines brightest and the Kennedy light still does shine. . . . A great deal will depend on what rival candidates emerge in the coming year. If he does not enter the primaries he risks being overtaken. Perhaps he would not mind. His ambition seems healthily tempered by caution, and realism and a genuine concern for his family. But there is something inexorable in the pressures which push a Kennedy towards high office. . . .

—From the Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

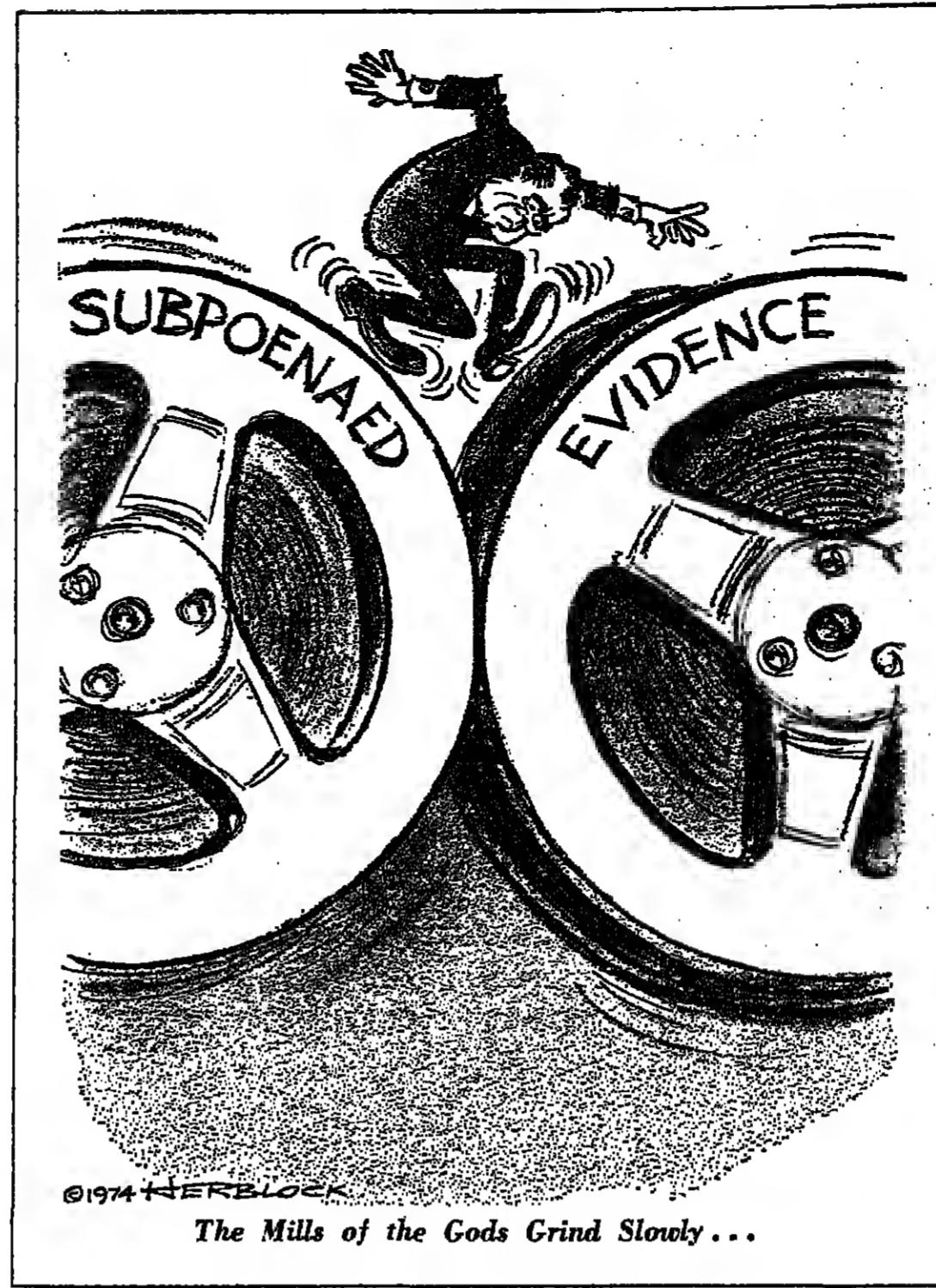
April 26, 1899

PHILADELPHIA—An explosion occurred here shortly before nine o'clock yesterday morning at Fieser's chewing gum factory, in which it is supposed about 400 girls were employed at the time, a number of whom were killed and many more injured. The building was completely wrecked. For over a block from the factory, not a single building escaped damage. All the hospital ambulances of the city were required for carrying away the dead and the injured.

Fifty Years Ago

April 26, 1924

NEW YORK—Passage for England has been engaged for Miss Helen Wills, the 17-year-old national tennis champion of America. She will sail from this city on May 14. Miss Wills will play in the British championship at Wimbledon and then in the Paris Olympics title events. It is also known that the French ace, Mlle Suzanne Lenglen, will not play at Wimbledon this year because of the grass courts. She does intend to play in the hardcourt Olympic events.



Bangladesh: The Soviet Presence

By Claire Sterling

DACCA—The new state of Bangladesh having acquired one of the biggest Soviet aid missions in the developing world—a couple of thousand advisers and a program running to nearly \$200 million—it seemed to me a good idea to ask the Russians how they were getting along here. They seemed to like the idea too, and this, through a haze of Armenian cognac, is what I think they were trying to tell me.

My hosts were Anatoli Zverev, who heads their mission, and Boris Koltsov, an embassy economic counselor. Neither looked like an ugly Russian, but both plainly knew how it felt to be called one behind their backs. The Russians may be newer at this game than Americans are, but there isn't much they haven't learned by now about the sorrows as well as joys of handing money out.

For one thing, he said the country has promising oil possibilities and everybody ought to get in there to do some prospecting. All countries should try to find their own energy resources instead of depending on other countries, he explained though, heaven knows what some of Russia's Arakan oil-producing friends would think of that. Why do you Americans give all this aid away? he asked.

You're just making Bangladesh a Bakkeesh country. We mustn't treat them like children, Mr. Koltsov added. They ought to be self-reliant.

U.S. Agrees

They certainly had something there—at this point the State Department heartily agrees with them—but it isn't the sort of thing Bangladeshi like to hear. Though several Soviet projects may be considerably more useful in the long run than our own massive food shipments, long since eaten, the Russians are drawing a lot bigger share of the flak.

Among their projects, Mr. Zverev told me, are a large thermal power station, two radio stations, an electrical equipment plant, 10 modern deep sea fishing trawlers with a grant to train Bangladeshi crews, and a dredging fleet to clear Chittagong port of ships sunk during the war with Pakistan two years ago. This last is an especially noisy one. Mr. Zverev said with something close to a wink, referring to scurrilous rumors here that the Russians are dawdling at the job in Chittagong until they can get away with setting up a naval base there. An even noisier one, which Mr. Zverev didn't happen to mention, is the squadron of MiGs the Russians have sent here, only to keep the planes so jealously guarded by Soviet military advisers that local pilots can't get near them—or so the Bangladeshi say it.

Apart from these complaints, Bangladeshi keep picking on the Russians for everything else from tacky equipment, poor business practices and sharper harder deals to exploitation of national resources. This last has to do mostly with a brisk trade in shrimps from the Bay of Bengal which, as Mr. Zverev told me without hesitation, are being caught by Soviet teachers on the donated fishing trawlers and sold to the United States at a nice profit. And why not? Training local crews has turned out to be such a headache—how familiar all this would sound to an old U.S. aid hand—that senior officer-candidates are going to have

to go to Moscow for proper training. Meanwhile, it seems a pity to let all those shrimps go to waste.

Naturally (and predictably) the Bangladeshis don't see it that way. I couldn't tell how much Mr. Zverev and Mr. Koltsov were taking such bad-tempered complaints to heart: They were too diplomatic to go into it, what they did was to keep slogging away whatever the hell or brickbat, until Bangladesh can finally stand on its own feet. This could take a long time, since Bangladesh is a relatively less developed country by UN standards, meaning it is even poorer than the rest and Mr. Zverev thought there was plenty of room for all of us to pitch in and help.

For one thing, he said the country has promising oil possibilities and everybody ought to get in there to do some prospecting. All countries should try to find their own energy resources instead of depending on other countries, he explained though, heaven knows what some of Russia's Arakan oil-producing friends would think of that. Why do you Americans give all this aid away? he asked.

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with yet another generous dollop of cognac.

The only hitch might be if America should try to sneak in with some new private enterprise, now that Prime Minister Mujib Rahman has nationalized 85 percent of the Bangladeshi economy. I hastily assured him that, as far as I knew, the U.S. government was harboring no such intentions, whereupon he filled my glass again.

To the first joint Soviet-American aid project in Bangladesh, he proposed, raising his glass for the 20th and last toast of the day.

Affluence and Survival—III

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON—When Americans ponder the future in terms of energy and resources, we allow thought to be distorted too often by two temacious fallacies:

• That technology and determination will somehow enable us to avoid the physical laws of this earth—will let us get something for nothing.

• That the United States can have a future lived in splendid isolation from the rest of the world.

Set down in black and white, these propositions look foolish. But people who ought to know better continue to use them as unstated premises. A recent example was an essay in the *Wall Street Journal* by Ralph Lapp, the writer on nuclear and other energy matters. It would be unfair to put too much weight on Lapp, in terms of either reliance or criticism, but his piece well illustrated the dangers of building castles on sand.

Choices Ahead

"The hard energy choices ahead" was Lapp's theme. He briskly and convincingly showed that the United States cannot go on as it has, increasing its use of energy 5 percent a year. The oil to keep pushing that curve up is just not going to be there, either American or Arabian, and the costs of such substitutes as shale would be enormous.

But having said all that, Lapp turned away from any thought of fundamental change in U.S. national habits or expectations. America has to go on with some growth in energy use, he said, and specifically with its tremendous reliance on automobiles. Why? Because, "with so much of the nation's well-being linked to the motorcar," sharp change would hurt the U.S. economy too much.

Thus the Lapp view of an energy-saving future for America turned out to be lighter fare that would get 18 miles to a gallon. America should add 25 million of them to the car population by 1980, he said, "flushing the low-performance cars out of circulation." And then Americans should "move toward an all-electric economy" based substantially on uranium 1,000 nuclear power stations by the year 2000.

Meanwhile, in the Lapp scenario, the energy picture for the rest of the world would be bleak. Developing countries, which could not afford either high-priced oil or the immense capital cost of nuclear power, might not be able to meet the energy requirements

you dig up Montana, cattle feeding on grassland would go feedlots and eat grain produced by energy-intensive methods. The coal would have to be processed and moved long distances, would all take energy.

The key concept, well described by Edward Plautz and Jim Stanbury in the *Washington Monthly* for March, is not energy gain.

On close analysis, great technological wonders produce little net energy. "American would risk to risk 1,000 nuclear power plants—and that prospect is hardly viewed with apprehension—they might give us surprisingly little energy beyond what went into them in raw materials, construction and operation. Plautz and Stanbury say the current net nuclear energy yield is only about 10 percent."

Familiar Lesson

The lesson is the familiar one. There is no such thing as a free lunch. In this century man has used up energy capital accumulated over millions of years. For long we shall have to live on income energy, and resources to build and still would leave the United States with a transportation system grotesquely inappropriate to the age of scarce oil.

It would be helpful if the American government took some bold steps toward conservation and equality. But in any era of super-affluence for the few, going to be increasingly unaffordable for both nations and individuals. Nature will push toward a greater concern for the necessities of the many. Of course there will be strains on the American economy and others.

Or consider the cost of that all-electric future. It would depend in part on strip-mining coal from the Great Plains. If

as we are will only make eventual adjustment more painful.

INTERNATIONAL
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Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Chairman
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Tel: 23-25-80. Telex: 24350 Herald, Paris. Cable: Herald, Paris
Le Directeur de la publication: Walter M. Thayer
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The Catastrophists

Eye-Popping Visions

By William Safire

WASHINGTON. — Immanuel Velikovsky is a catastrophist.

Nearing 80, the author of "Worlds in Collision" and "Earth in Upheaval" has for the past generation been setting forth a catastrophist view of history. His theory is that ancient myths and scripture were reporting fact, not creating epic in recounting earthshaking events or apparent miracles; the Bible and our mythology is mankind's collective memory of events that took place, in prehistory.

For example, Velikovsky suggests that the planet Jupiter threw off a chunk of itself which narrowly missed the Earth and collided with Mars, bouncing off to settle in orbit as the planet Venus.

This action of Venus as a kind of celestial pinball did not go unnoticed around 1500 BC, when Moses led his people out of Egypt "taking that unfortunate left turn away from the oil reserves."

The gravitational tug of Venus is what parted the Red Sea, goes this thesis, and the fallout of hydrocarbons from the ricocheting planet in the form of carbohydrates were set down in scripture as manna from heaven.

Up the Wall

The astronomical and historical professions have combined to hoot at Velikovsky; his million-book sales and current campus revival drive conventional star-gazers up the wall of space. Scientists who have threatened to boycott his publisher are only now coming to regret their censorious impatience with a curmudgeon.

Some readers are finely tuned the meaning of the retreat of the El Nino current and the return to the fisherman's nets of the protein-rich anchovies. A plentiful supply of anchovies drops the world price of sardines and cattle feed, slowing down the inflation of food prices, economics, too, the catastrophists may be foiled.

The energy catastrophists can and went in a hurry; it seems that disastrous shortages were averted by a hike in the price of fuel. Perhaps the fuel cylinder car will be needed match oil supplies in the generation ahead or an electric car draw its charge every night from a central source that makes electricity from coal and sun power; but a hybrid combination of scientific genius and human greed is likely to overcome the seemingly insurmountable.

The environmental catastrophists, whose "Club of Rome" thundered horrendous warnings of international suffocation a few years ago, were caught in a crossfire between the environmentalists and the birth-control statistics, discovering that media love affairs, the calamities are a crowd, and who had been the center of our concern has now become the center of our worries.

Oval Jail Cell

In the light of what has happened so recently to the denizens of disasterville, one might think that the political catastrophists might be cautious in their predictions about an oval jail cell. Not at all; the moving fingers are still writing on the banquet-hall walls, and having with move no move at all.

The catastrophe of the social sciences, who keep changing their targets and pushing back the date of the end of the world, has much to learn from cosmologist Velikovsky. The only credit an oval jail cell will get for recognizing catastrophism is, if it may have already happened.

Pasture catastrophe is a elusive brass ring, rarely ready to be snatched by those who snatched seriosness with pessimism, as seldom seen by pundits who like to find long-term trends in short-order facts. It is time to set the world, in a grain of sand, something all there is in a grain of sand, of sand is a grain of sand.

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The catastrophe of the social sciences, who keep changing

KGB Man Sits In

Kennedy Confers in Moscow With Nine Jewish Activists

By Robert G. Kaiser

MOSCOW, April 25 (UPI)—Edward Kennedy left Moscow today after a late-night meeting with nine leading Jewish activists who have been denied permission to emigrate to Israel.

The senator met them in a Moscow apartment. To minimize the offense to his Soviet government hosts, Sen. Kennedy had informed them in advance of his plan to meet the Jews, and a KGB secret policeman even accompanied him to the apartment and sat in on the meeting.

The Jews told the Democratic senator from Massachusetts that "active help from the U.S. must continue against further persecution," urging him and Congress to maintain pressure on the Soviet Union to allow free emigration from this country.

Khmer Rouge Pressing Units Now Trapped

PHNOM PENH, April 25 (AP)—Insurgent forces hammered away at besieged Longvek, killing three government soldiers and wounding 10 in an all-night attack, the Cambodian military command reported today.

C-47 gunships strafed and artillery blasted Khmer Rouge positions around the camp 25 miles from Phnom Penh. It has been under heavy pressure since the government beachhead at Kompong Luong, two miles away on the Tonle Sap River, was overrun last weekend and the insurgents blockaded the river with mines and cables.

About 2,500 troops are trapped at Longvek, which is surrounded by Khmer Rouge territory. Following their capture of Oudong, the 12th-century Khmer capital two miles to the south, the insurgents have been gradually eliminating the government's remaining footholds in the area.

Quang Tri Shelled

SAIGON, April 25 (AP)—North Vietnamese gunners for the first time this year shelled government positions in Quang Tri Province in the northwestern part of South Vietnam, the Saigon command reported today.

The area below the Demilitarized Zone has been relatively quiet. Lt. Col. Le Trung Hien, chief spokesman for the Saigon command, said North Vietnamese troops fired 80 mortars into South Vietnamese Marine positions to the northeast of Quang Tri city. Three Marines were killed and seven were wounded. Col. Hien said.

Laos Council Opens

LUANG PRABANG, Laos, April 25 (AP)—The new joint National Political Council, headed by Pathet Lao Chairman Prince Souphanouvong, held its opening session in this royal capital today amid champagne toasts to an era of peace and prosperity.

Nationalists Win Easily in S. Africa Vote

By Peter Youngusband

CAPE TOWN, April 25 (UPI)—Premier John Vorster's National party scored its sixth successive victory since World War II in the general election yesterday. The major opposition group, the United party, suffered a crushing setback and South Africa's most liberal voice, the small Progressive party, increased its parliamentary representation to six seats, up from one.

With results from four districts still unknown, the Nationalists had captured 122 seats in the 171-member parliament. It had gained 55 percent of the vote by 2.2 million whites. The United party won only 39 seats.

In the last Parliament, in which one seat was vacant, the National party had 118 seats and the United party, 46. In the new Parliament, which has five new seats, the Nationalists are expected to end up with 125, the United party, 40, and the Progressives 6.

The National party enforces the policy of apartheid or separation of races. The United party, led by Sir de Villiers Graaff, stands for a federal structure of black-white power-sharing, with the blacks gaining the power by stages. The Progressive party favors immediate racial equality, except for limitations on voting rights. Its lone member in the old Parliament, Mrs. Helen Suzman, was returned to office with an increased majority over her United party opponent.

Timing of Election

The internal dissension and squabbling that has rent the United party in recent months—and which certainly had a lot to do with Mr. Vorster's timing of the election—cost it a great deal of support.

It lost seats to both the left and the right, to the Progressives and the Nationalists. The results could be the beginning of a breakup of the United party and a greater polarization of political opinion in South Africa.

The Progressive gains could be the start of a new and more direct challenge to the Vorster government.

There is a rapidly emerging liberal body in the United party



A LITTLE STREET MUSIC—Members of the Stuckbaroquers, a chamber music group, provide a classical interlude at Fifth Avenue and 47th Street in New York City. Passersby tossed coins at the trio—bassoon, flute and oboe.

Pentagon Chief Plans A-Arms Cuts in Europe

By John W. Finney

WASHINGTON, April 25 (NYT)—Secretary of Defense James Schlesinger is planning on reducing the sizable stockpile of nuclear weapons in Europe as well as cutting back the number of atomic-armed missiles and planes kept on alert.

To the European allies and the Pentagon, according to associates, Mr. Schlesinger has begun pressing the view that the United States has more nuclear weapons in Europe than it can effectively use. He also is known to believe that the United States is in effect encouraging an atomic exchange by keeping so many

planes and missiles on a nuclear alert.

At Mr. Schlesinger's direction, therefore, the Defense Department is headed for the first major revision in its nuclear posture in Europe since it started stationing nuclear weapons there nearly 20 years ago.

The United States has about 7,000 nuclear warheads in Europe—a figure that high-ranking defense officials believe in retrospect was an arbitrary reaction to military and political pressures.

Starting in the mid-1950's, the Eisenhower administration—with the support of Henry Kissinger, then a Harvard professor—came

to the conclusion that tactical nuclear weapons provided a way of offsetting Soviet superiority in military manpower.

This concept found ready support in the Joint Congressional Atomic Energy Committee whose members saw, among other things, greatly expanded production of nuclear weapons, which consume relatively large amounts of fissile material as a way of expanding Atomic Energy Commission activities in their home districts.

As analyzed by Mr. Schlesinger, the original military considerations that led to the buildup of nuclear weapons in Europe have been overtaken by events or were based on mistaken assumptions.

Conventional Manpower

Although some of the allies still cling to the notion, Mr. Schlesinger does not believe that the nuclear shield permits a significant reduction in conventional military manpower. His argument is that large conventional forces are still needed to make an enemy concentrate its forces and thus present a potential target for nuclear weapons.

Mr. Schlesinger also believes that while the nuclear shield remains an essential ingredient in the strategic posture of the Atlantic alliance, it has become increasingly unlikely that either side will resort to nuclear warfare now that the Soviet Union has reached rough nuclear parity with the United States.

His emphasis, therefore, is on trying to prevail upon the European allies to give over their reliance upon the "nuclear crutch" provided by the United States and build up their conventional capability.

Even in event of a resort to nuclear warfare, Mr. Schlesinger is stressing to associates, he does not foresee large-scale use of atomic weapons as likely.

Quickly turning the comment to his own political advantage, the finance minister replied, "If you made yourself more moderate, you could join my camp."

Meantime, Mr. Mitterrand tonight drew one of the biggest crowds in recent French political history—estimated by organizers at 100,000—at a major rally here.

The crowd packed a huge hall the size of five football fields at the Porte de Versailles exhibition center on the outskirts of Paris.

The two candidates clashed in their first personal confrontation of the election campaign as a series of opinion polls showed them likely to finish first and second in the May 5 first-round vote, putting them into runoff for the presidency on May 19.

Not once tonight did either contend to mention Gaullist candidate Jacques Chaban-Delmas, who is steadily losing ground in the opinion polls.

Last year, 35,000 Jews emigrated from the Soviet Union. Only a tiny fraction of these were highly trained, and very few were from the major cities of Moscow, Kiev, and Leningrad, where a third of Soviet Jews live.

This year, the rate of emigration has fallen about 20 percent. There has been no explanation for the decline.

Leftists, Rightists Hurl Fire Bombs In Rome, Treviso

By John W. Finney

ROME, April 25 (UPI)—A band of more than 100 leftist youths, celebrating the anniversary of Italy's liberation by Allied forces in World War II, today attacked the headquarters here of the neo-Fascist Italian Social Movement with fire bombs. Police halted the attack.

In another fire-bombing, members of the extreme-right Black Order hurled a gasoline bomb at the car of an assistant district attorney in Treviso, police said.

The growing wave of political violence, which politicians say is connected with the forthcoming national referendum on repealing Italy's divorce law, was condemned today by Premier Mario Rumor, who called for a "general moral revolt" in Italy against violence.

Senior officials disclosed the plan today as 16 ministers joined in a daylong seminar to map the strategy of renegotiation. With Prime Minister Harold Wilson presiding, the government leaders also examined the proposals to be presented to Britain's eight partners in the European Economic Community.

"Our case for better terms refers to everything from agricultural to industrial and foreign policy," an authority explained. "If the proposals are made public, contestants in the French election may feel bound to take a stand for or against them, and this in the end could prejudice the negotiating position of France's new regime."

MINTOFF EXPECTS NO TROOP SHIFT

GLASGOW, April 25 (Reuters)—Prime Minister Dom Mintoff of Malta said today that the British government had given him no hint of any change in the status of British forces on Malta.

Mr. Mintoff, who had talks yesterday in London with Prime Minister Harold Wilson and Foreign and Commonwealth Secretary James Callaghan, was today visiting a Clydeside oil refinery.

Asked about reports of a possible withdrawal of British forces from Malta, he replied: "We have no problems at all about that. All this was solved a year and a half ago. There is an agreement and I do not think anyone wants to go back on this agreement. Governments do not change agreements all that easily. They change policies but not agreements. I can assure you there was no hint of any change at all."

Dog Kills Child in U.S.

ALBANY, N.Y., April 25 (UPI)—A 6-year-old boy was bitten to death by a neighbor's 105-pound St. Bernard dog as the child played in the home of the pet's owner, the police said. The dog was shot to death by its mistress, Virginia Johnson, 28, when it refused to release the boy. *Lauren Calamusa*

operated with a McCarthy-style parliamentary committee. The Schlesinger Commission, set up to investigate "subversive" elements and groups among students and religious organizations.

It is extremely likely that Premier Vorster will regard his increased majority as a mandate to carry out further repressive legislation that has been threatened for several months. He has asserted that the legislation is necessary for the security of Western official said.

"His son paid him a birthday visit last week and his wife has permission to see him next month but their request to visit Hess on his birthday was blocked by the Russians," a Western official said.

He said the Russians thought a birthday visit might be used by Nazi sympathizers to demonstrate outside the prison in the British sector where Hess is serving a life term. The Russians have rejected repeated proposals to grant Hess an amnesty.

Parliament Investigation

Apart from internal strife, as its left wing battled with its right wing, the United party lost a lot of support because it co-

MUSIC

Paris Gets a Spring Festival

By David Stevens

PARIS, April 25 (IHT)—Under the deliberately bland title of "Printemps Musical de Paris," and with a modest beginning of six concerts, the French capital has a new festival that may well succeed in occupying a kind of musical no man's land.

Behind the noncommittal name, this musical spring has an almost evangelical commitment to 20th-century composers, but—under the direction of the musicologist and critic Antoine Goëts—In an open sense that explains the avoidance of such heretic terms as "contemporary" or "avant-garde" or even "festival" in its prospectus. And, although the concerts offer a fair share of premieres, the first two, at the Théâtre de la Ville, have launched the enterprise with two large-scale works that occupy a more important place in French musical encyclopedias than in the concert hall or theater.

The concert performance on Monday of Darius Milhaud's "Christophe Colomb" was by itself enough to affirm the validity of this venture. This work, instigated by Max Reinhardt and first performed under Erich Kleiber in 1930 in Berlin, has since enjoyed some success everywhere but in France.

It is one of the most successful of Milhaud's many collaborations with Paul Claudel, although the poet's Catholic symbolism and the sometimes self-consciously literary aspects of the text give some passing discomfort today. It is not a traditional or narrative opera, but a vast historical and visionary mosaic evoking the explorer's

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His emphasis, therefore, is on trying to prevail upon the European allies to give over their reliance upon the "nuclear crutch" provided by the United States and build up their conventional capability.

Even in event of a resort to nuclear warfare, Mr. Schlesinger is stressing to associates, he does not foresee large-scale use of atomic weapons as likely.

Quickly turning the comment to his own political advantage, the finance minister replied, "If you made yourself more moderate, you could join my camp."

Meantime, Mr. Mitterrand tonight drew one of the biggest crowds in recent French political history—estimated by organizers at 100,000—at a major rally here.

The crowd packed a huge hall the size of five football fields at the Porte de Versailles exhibition center on the outskirts of Paris.

The two candidates clashed in their first personal confrontation of the election campaign as a series of opinion polls showed them likely to finish first and second in the May 5 first-round vote, putting them into runoff for the presidency on May 19.

Not once tonight did either contend to mention Gaullist candidate Jacques Chaban-Delmas, who is steadily losing ground in the opinion polls.

Last year, 35,000 Jews emigrated from the Soviet Union. Only a tiny fraction of these were highly trained, and very few were from the major cities of Moscow, Kiev, and Leningrad, where a third of Soviet Jews live.

This year, the rate of emigration has fallen about 20 percent. There has been no explanation for the decline.

MINTOFF EXPECTS NO TROOP SHIFT

GLASGOW, April 25 (Reuters)—Prime Minister Dom Mintoff of Malta said today that the British government had given him no hint of any change in the status of British forces on Malta.

Mr. Mintoff, who had talks yesterday in London with Prime Minister Harold Wilson and Foreign and Commonwealth Secretary James Callaghan, was today visiting a Clydeside oil refinery.

Asked about reports of a possible withdrawal of British forces from Malta, he replied: "We have no problems at all about that. All this was solved a year and a half ago. There is an agreement and I do not think anyone wants to go back on this agreement. Governments do not change agreements all that easily. They change policies but not agreements. I can assure you there was no hint of any change at all."

Dog Kills Child in U.S.

ALBANY, N.Y., April 25 (UPI)—A 6-year-old boy was bitten to death by a neighbor's 105-pound St. Bernard dog as the child played in the home of the pet's owner, the police said. The dog was shot to death by its mistress, Virginia Johnson, 28, when it refused to release the boy. *Lauren Calamusa*

operated with a McCarthy-style parliamentary committee. The Schlesinger Commission, set up to investigate "subversive" elements and groups among students and religious organizations.

It is extremely likely that Premier Vorster will regard his increased majority as a mandate to carry out further repressive legislation that has been threatened for several months. He has asserted that the legislation is necessary for the security of Western official said.

"His son paid him a birthday visit last week and his wife has permission to see him next month but their request to visit Hess on his birthday was blocked by the Russians," a Western official said.

He said the Russians thought a birthday visit might be used by Nazi sympathizers to demonstrate outside the prison in the British sector where Hess is serving a life term. The Russians have rejected repeated proposals to grant Hess an amnesty.

Parliament Investigation

Apart from internal strife, as its left wing battled with its right wing, the United party lost a lot of support because it co-

operated with a McCarthy-style committee.

This is a veritable *Carneval* of a time, million and multilevel (the Berlin staging was perhaps the first use of film in opera), and Milhaud's polytonal score, sometimes expressive, sometimes illustrative (like film music in the best sense), is the libretto which holds it together.

The broadly paced and full-blooded performance under the Belgian conductor Lucien Goëts, with the recently formed Orchestre de l'Île-de-France and the French Radio chorus, was more than popular. Robert Maudet was a stalwart and intense conductor. Raymond Hains' "Cigolotte" set the tone and a high-pointed *Orchestre Orchestre* (the conductor's name) that concluded with Paganini's Cremona, the like of which has not been heard in France since the 19th century.

Madame Merle, another temporary import from the *Opéra* and like Cremona appearing in alternate performances, brought her silvery coloratura to bear on "Mon Herr Mariza" from Strauss' "Le Flâneur." These and other Vienna specialties suffered a certain oblivion from being sung in French. American musicals were represented, generally in acceptable English, or a medley that ranged from "Row, Row, Row Your Boat" to "My Fair Lady," although French skillfulness is not really a substitute for a singing-from-the-hearts Broadway delivery—especially in "West Side Story."

Opera, often maligned and rather long but all in all a pleasant and amusing and welling material of some music that deserves the best treatment it can get and rarely does.

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PARIS, FRIDAY, APRIL 26, 1974

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Big U.S. Trade Deficit Is Foreseen by Bank

NEW YORK, April 25 (Reuters) — Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. said today that a likely sharp decline in the values of agricultural exports and the sharp rise in oil imports "could move the U.S. trade balance into sizable deficit."

Morgan said in the latest edition of its World Financial Markets that while agricultural exports rose at a \$22-billion annual rate, seasonally adjusted, in January-February 1974, against an annual \$13.5 billion in the same 1973 period, volume rose by only 7 percent. Thus, the bank said, higher prices accounted for virtually all the export gain between the two periods.

But, it added, cash prices for most major agricultural commodities have fallen substantially in recent weeks and the weighted-average cash prices for U.S. agricultural export commodities in mid-April were nearly 17 percent below the February average price.

Morgan said that the mid-April average level of cash prices was only slightly above the level for the whole of 1973. However, it noted that many observers expect further declines in the price of grains and other agricultural commodities because of record crops in the United States this year.

So, it said, "given the possibility of at least some further decline in... prices from mid-April levels, and a modest drop in the volume of shipments from recent levels... the value of agricultural exports over the next year or so (could) run at an

annual rate of perhaps \$16 billion to \$18 billion."

Noting that the cost of imported crude oil into the United States was "principally a function of posted prices," Morgan said February 1974 imports were valued at an annual rate of about \$18.5 billion.

Given the lifting of the oil embargo and other domestic production and consumption possibilities, it said U.S. oil imports in 1974 "may well range between \$20 billion and \$22 billion, compared with less than \$8 billion in 1973."

Morgan said that some further increase in the oil import bill could occur during 1975, unless there was a sizable drop in crude prices.

It said the effects of changes in relative price competitiveness, resulting from recent exchange rate changes—which have been masked by tight supply conditions—and indications that some foreign producers are mounting strong export drives were among other reasons for being cautious on the U.S. trade outlook.

However, it stressed that the trade balance was only one factor affecting the dollar's exchange rate, noting that net invisible transactions for instance moved to a \$2.4-billion surplus in 1973 from a \$1.4-billion deficit in 1972.

Even more important for the dollar's exchange rate are net capital flows, which can be significantly influenced by Federal Reserve policy, Morgan said.

Euro-Money Pool Grows

NEW YORK, April 23 (Reuters) — The Eurocurrency pool reached \$320 billion at the end of the first 1974 quarter, Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. said today.

Morgan said preliminary figures showed the net size of the Europool—adjusted to exclude the double-counting which results from interbank redepositing—has increased to at least \$160 billion.

The bank said the gross size of the market at the end of 1973 was about \$300 billion and the net size was \$150 billion, up from \$195 billion and \$105 billion respectively at the end of 1972.

Morgan said a "sizeable portion" of the revenues of oil exporting countries, in excess of current spending requirements, is apparently being invested initially in the Eurocurrency market.

Meanwhile many oil importing countries—particularly those which expect a large current account deficit this year (because of higher oil costs)—have acted quickly to arrange medium and long-term Eurocurrency bank credit facilities, Morgan said.

So far this year publicly announced borrowings total \$12 billion, compared with about \$21.5 billion in the whole of 1973, it said.

The removal or easing of capital controls by a number of countries has increased the potential for capital flows between national and international markets, and increases prospects for the continued rapid expansion of the Eurocurrency market, Morgan said.

Morgan said the dollar component of the Europool had increased to a gross \$15 billion, or \$110 billion at the end of 1973, but that the dollar's "market share" had fallen to 72 percent against about 88 percent in the late 1960s.

Even Experts Can't Agree On the Causes of Inflation

NEW YORK, April 25 (AP-DJ)—High world inflation rates are confounding economists who cannot agree on an explanation for the price rises—or even a single collection of explanations.

Some analysts argue that the price explosion in the United States stems in part from the economic distortions created by wage-price controls, but others are more disturbed by the current rush to dispose of those same controls.

Many economists seem to think that most of the problem is explained by last year's poor harvests in parts of the world and by the Arab nations' oil-price increases. Other analysts think that such special factors do not explain more than a small part of last year's price rise, and explain none of the underlying problem.

The underlying problem? Some economists think that it is the power of unions to push wages ever higher, while others pin the blame on business pressure for ever higher prices. But neither theory explains why wages and prices rise much faster at some times than they do at others.

Company Reports

Amerada Hess

First Quarter 1974 1973 Revenue (millions) 983.2 405.2 Profits (millions) 49.85 36.71 Per Share (diluted) 1.23 0.99

American Brands

First Quarter 1974 1973 Revenue (millions) 760.3 721.8 Profits (millions) 35.58 29.92 Per Share 1.35 1.10

Consolidated Foods

First Quarter 1974 1973 Revenue (millions) 563.9 495.4 Profits (millions) 15.8 15.1 Per Share 0.54 0.51

Continental Oil

First Quarter 1974 1973 Revenue (millions) 1,513.6 931.2 Profits (millions) 109.15 47.48 Per Share 2.15 0.94

Crane

First Quarter 1974 1973 Revenue (millions) 267.9 214.8 Profits (millions) 7.12 2.85 Per Share 1.40 0.80

**Share adjusted.

Delta Airlines

First Quarter 1974 1973 Revenue (millions) 314.6 267.2 Profits (millions) 21.3 13.3 Per Share 1.07 0.70

McGraw

First Quarter 1974 1973 Revenue (millions) 1,424.1 1,236.8 Profits (millions) 1.60 17.51 Per Share 0.09 4.15 Per Share (diluted) 0.11 0.89

Philip Morris

First Quarter 1974 1973 Revenue (millions) 642.6 570.6 Profits (millions) 37.73 32.30 Per Share 1.36 1.18 Per Share (diluted) 1.32 1.13

Getty Oil

First Quarter 1974 1973 Revenue (millions) 655.3 400.0 Profits (millions) 73.64 27.01 Per Share 3.93 1.42

Lykes-Youngstown

First Quarter 1974 1973 Revenue (millions) 350.3 301.2 Profits (millions) 7.15 7.00 Per Share 0.41 0.40

Philip Morris

First Quarter 1974 1973 Revenue (millions) 398.6 321.6 Profits (millions) 12.20 11.10 Per Share 0.89 0.81

Standard Brands

First Quarter 1974 1973 Revenue (millions) 405.4 334.5 Profits (millions) 18.93 14.43 Per Share 0.81 0.53

Telefome

First Quarter 1974 1973 Revenue (millions) 405.4 334.5 Profits (millions) 18.93 14.43 Per Share 0.81 0.53

UAL

First Quarter 1974 1973 Revenue (millions) 522.2 442.2 Profits (millions) 10.0 9.55 Per Share 0.40 0.48

Martin Marietta

First Quarter 1974 1973 Revenue (millions) 272.3 246.2 Profits (millions) 14.15 8.72 Per Share 0.65 0.29 Per Share (diluted) 0.61 0.28

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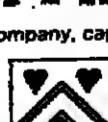
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since the Euro was last worth:	Krone 7.22,021	171.30	171.00
2,055.68	London Fix.....	172.00	169.00 -1.20
47 Fr. 5,952.21	Zurich.....	171.30	171.00
776,221.84	Paris (125 kilo).....	172.00	171.00
3,234.49	U.S. S.....	172.22	171.00

international Currency Rates

By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

April 25, 1974

	1. G.M.	2. F.	3. L.	4. Oldr.	5. B.F.	6. S.W.	7. D.	8. S.	9. I.	10. S.	11. S.	12. S.	13. S.	14. S.	15. S.	16. S.	17. S.	18. S.	19. S.	20. S.	21. S.	22. S.	23. S.	24. S.	25. S.	26. S.	27. S.	28. S.	29. S.	30. S.	31. S.	32. S.	33. S.	34. S.	35. S.	36. S.	37. S.	38. S.	39. S.	40. S.	41. S.	42. S.	43. S.	44. S.	45. S.	46. S.	47. S.	48. S.	49. S.	50. S.	51. S.	52. S.	53. S.	54. S.	55. S.	56. S.	57. S.	58. S.	59. S.	60. S.	61. S.	62. S.	63. S.	64. S.	65. S.	66. S.	67. S.	68. S.	69. S.	70. S.	71. S.	72. S.	73. S.	74. S.	75. S.	76. S.	77. S.	78. S.	79. S.	80. S.	81. S.	82. S.	83. S.	84. S.	85. S.	86. S.	87. S.	88. S.	89. S.	90. S.	91. S.	92. S.	93. S.	94. S.	95. S.	96. S.	97. S.	98. S.	99. S.	100. S.	101. S.	102. S.	103. S.	104. S.	105. S.	106. S.	107. S.	108. S.	109. S.	110. S.	111. S.	112. S.	113. S.	114. S.	115. S.	116. S.	117. S.	118. S.	119. S.	120. S.	121. S.	122. S.	123. S.	124. S.	125. S.	126. S.	127. S.	128. S.	129. S.	130. S.	131. S.	132. S.	133. S.	134. S.	135. S.	136. S.	137. 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S.	513. S.	514. S.	515. S.	516. S.	517. S.	518. S.	519. S.	520. S.	521. S.	522. S.	523. S.	524. S.	525. S.	526. S.	527. S.	528. S.	529. S.	530. S.	531. S.	532. S.	533. S.	534. S.	535. S.	536. S.	537. S.	538. S.	539. S.	540. S.	541. S.	542. S.	543. S.	544. S.	545. S.	546. S.	547. S.	548. S.	549. S.	550. S.	551. S.	552. S.	553. S.	554. S.	555. S.	556. S.	557. S.	558. S.	559. S.	560. S.	561. S.	562. S.	563. S.	564. S.	565. S.	566. S.	567. S.	568. S.	569. S.	570. S.	571. S.	572. S.	573. S.	574. S.	575. S.	576. S.	577. S.	578. S.	579. S.	580. S.	581. S.	582. S.	583. S.	584. S.	585. S.	586. S.	587. S.	588. S.	589. S.	590. S.	591. S.	592. S.	593. S.	594. S.	595. S.	596. S.	597. S.	598. S.	599. S.	600. S.	601. S.	602. S.	603. S.	604. S.	605. S.	606. S.	607. S.	608. S.	609. S.	610. S.	611. S.	612. S.	613. S.	614. S.	615. S.	616. S.	617. S.	618. S.	619. S.	620. S.	621. S.	622. S.	623. S.	624. S.	625. S.	626. S.	627. S.	628. S.	629. S.	630. S.	631. S.	632. S.	633. S.	634. S.	635. S.	636. S.	637. 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"The year 1973 was one of strong organic growth"

'A powerful international combination capable of looking at 1974 with confidence'
Lord Erroll of Hale

The year 1973
In reviewing the first full year since the merger between The Bowater Corporation Limited and Ralli International Limited, it is apparent that 1973 has been a year of every-way. Profit before taxation has risen from £12.5 million to £17.5 million, or 39 per cent, and dividends for 1973 are equivalent to 50.5 p per share compared with 50 p paid for 1972.

United Kingdom manufacturing
Our home-based manufacturing companies all achieved excellent increases in sales and earnings during 1973. The wood products of all our general trading groups, as well as the paper and board products, have continued to enjoy a more favourable market position. Our British paper and board products have been able to continue, despite some evidence of supply of raw materials, to expand their market share in many countries.

Favourable market conditions have been reflected throughout 1973 by our Building Products group, and from the ever-increasing demand for our Furniture group's products consumed at a high level.

Overseas holdings
NORTH AMERICA
Our Bowater interests in the United States and Canada continued to achieve strong growth.

As representatives sales their services will be diversified and a start was made during the year by acquiring Pacific Papers Limited, Montreal. Also, our interest in the United States subsidiary, Bowater Paper Company, has been expanded to include interests in international trading, research and financial services.

EUROPE
Our European interests continued to develop satisfactorily. Amsterdam Assets NV has expanded its marketing and finance activities, while Finance Iberia SA is developing into a building products group but is also involved in the paper and board business. In Spain, progress in the post-war period has given us interests in international trading, research and financial services.

ASIA PACIFIC
Record results have once more been announced by Caixi Securities Limited, our trading subsidiary in Hong Kong. Tenglong Securities Limited in Singapore enjoyed another record year and prospects are excellent for 1974. In Japan, excellent progress has been made in expanding the export, import business of Housen & Company Limited.

AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND
The year of the Australian Government made it difficult for us to relinquish control of Eastern Securities Limited, now re-named Ecorse Limited. The sale of the 51 per cent holding in Tasman Vello and Paper Company Limited to New Zealand interests realised £7.5 million. Bowater Paper Company, Sydney, continues to be the sole selling agent for Tasman.

International trading
The period under review has been a very eventful time for commodities. While the general economic situation has not been favourable, we have created strong demand and our sales are up. The division achieved a considerable increase in tonnage handled and turnover exceeded US\$500 million.

Banking and financial services
S. M. V. Aziz Finance Company Limited, in London, and Banque de Rive SA, in Geneva, are still in the early stage of development, but each is continuing to consolidate and improve its position.

Our Bowater Broking Limited, in which our Corporation holds a fifty per cent interest, is the international insurance brokers at Lloyd's.

Partnership companies
Our sister-Soviet tissue companies and Bowater Philips packaging company each enjoyed a successful year.

Conclusion
The year 1973 was one of strong organic growth coupled with the fusion of two dissimilar companies into a powerful international combination capable of looking at 1974 with confidence. In the face of difficulties which beset the industrial and commercial world, our joint efforts have been possible without the splendid co-operation and efforts of all our employees.

The financial results to date are encouraging. I hope to be able to report a further successful outcome of the year 1974.

Erroll of Hale, Chairman
2 April 1974

1973	1972
£000s	£000s
SALES	
886,780	899,009
PROFIT BEFORE TAX	
Paper and pulp	6,235
Packaging	3,882
Building products, furniture, carpets and other manufacturing	7,383
Textile products	8,026
International trading and transport	9,250
leasing & wholesaling	1,832
Financial	187
Less: or allocated capital costs	5,535
CONSOLIDATED PROFIT	43,670
Share of profit of associated companies	4,117
PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION	47,887
SHAREHOLDERS	18,064
Earnings per ordinary share	17.35
	10.10

Copies of the full report are available from The Secretary, The Bowater Corporation Limited, Bowater House, Kew-Bridge, London, SW11 7LR. The Annual General Meeting will be held in London on May 11th, 1974.

THIS ANNOUNCEMENT APPEARS AS A MATTER OF RECORD ONLY

CENTRAL BANK OF THE PHILIPPINES

\$150,000,000

FIVE YEAR REVOLVING CREDIT

JOINTLY ARRANGED BY

THE BANK OF TOKYO, LTD

THE FUJI BANK, LIMITED

AND PROVIDED BY

THE FUJI BANK, LIMITED

THE BANK OF TOKYO, LTD

THE OSAWA BANK, LIMITED

THE MITSUBISHI BANK, LIMITED

THE TOKAI BANK, LIMITED

THE OAIWA BANK, LIMITED

BANCA COMMERCIALE ITALIANA

ASIA PACIFIC CAPITAL CORPORATION LIMITED

(TOKYO BRANCH)

NATIONAL BANK OF DETROIT

THE INDUSTRIAL BANK OF JAPAN, LIMITED

SECURITY PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK

(TOKYO BRANCH)

(TOKYO BRANCH)

SOCIETE GENERALE (TOKYO BRANCH)

FUJI BANK (SCHWEIZ) A. G.

THE BANK OF CALIFORNIA, NATIONAL

ASSOCIATION

THE HOKKAIDO TAKUSHOKU BANK, LTD

THE SAITAMA BANK, LTD

THE TAIYO KOBE BANK, LIMITED

JARDINE FLEMING & CO., LTD

THE NIPPON TRUST AND BANKING COMPANY,

LIMITED

THE TOYO TRUST AND BANKING COMPANY,

LIMITED

LIMITED

WELLS FARGO BANK N.A. (TOKYO BRANCH)

New York Stock Exchange Trading

1973						1974						1975					
Stocks and High, Low, Div. In S.	P/E	Sts. 100s, High, Low, Last, Chg.	Met. High, Low, Div. In S.	P/E	Sts. 100s, High, Low, Last, Chg.	Met. High, Low, Div. In S.	P/E	Sts. 100s, High, Low, Last, Chg.	Met. High, Low, Div. In S.	P/E	Sts. 100s, High, Low, Last, Chg.	Met. High, Low, Div. In S.	P/E	Sts. 100s, High, Low, Last, Chg.	Met. High, Low, Div. In S.	P/E	
420 350 Signode 46s 11	6	32.0 35.0 35.0 25.0	225 172 Tilt Corp 12	12	21.0 25.0 25.0 22.0	194 125 Tilt Corp 12	12	21.0 25.0 25.0 22.0	74 94 Tilt Corp 12	7	19.0 24.0 24.0 17.0	50 125 Tilt Corp 12	5	19.0 24.0 24.0 17.0	29 125 Tilt Corp 12	5	19.0 24.0 24.0 17.0
4 2 2 SimPro .05e 7	2	2.31 2.35 2.35 2.34	218 120 Simm 38s 7	9	17.0 18.0 18.0 16.0	412 362 Timeline 2	7	32.0 38.0 38.0 31.0	74 94 Timeline 2	7	32.0 38.0 38.0 31.0	17 47 Timeline 2	4	32.0 38.0 38.0 31.0	17 47 Timeline 2	4	32.0 38.0 38.0 31.0
41 211 Simpex 2.40 12	6	12.0 13.0 13.0 12.0	178 126 TimeMist 40	8	16.0 17.0 17.0 15.0	352 382 Timken 1.58s	17	16.0 17.0 17.0 15.0	178 126 TimeMist 40	8	16.0 17.0 17.0 15.0	19 124 Timken 1.58s	3	16.0 17.0 17.0 15.0	19 124 Timken 1.58s	3	16.0 17.0 17.0 15.0
120 106 Skelly Oil 1	13	8.0 11.0 10.0 10.0	141 111 Todd Shroyd	14	11.0 13.0 13.0 12.0	28 223 Toledo Ed 2	7	41.0 52.0 52.0 42.0	141 111 Todd Shroyd	14	11.0 13.0 13.0 12.0	28 223 Toledo Ed 2	7	41.0 52.0 52.0 42.0	28 223 Toledo Ed 2	7	41.0 52.0 52.0 42.0
10 207 Sovicp 2.00 24	20	2.00 2.00 2.00 2.00	142 112 Todd Shroyd	14	11.0 13.0 13.0 12.0	151 121 Toncra P. 40	5	15.0 20.0 20.0 15.0	142 112 Todd Shroyd	14	11.0 13.0 13.0 12.0	151 121 Toncra P. 40	5	15.0 20.0 20.0 15.0	151 121 Toncra P. 40	5	15.0 20.0 20.0 15.0
18 181 Sovicp 2.00 24	20	2.00 2.00 2.00 2.00	242 204 Transair 76	13	10.0 21.0 21.0 17.0	49 58 Transair 76	4	18.0 24.0 24.0 17.0	242 204 Transair 76	13	10.0 21.0 21.0 17.0	49 58 Transair 76	4	18.0 24.0 24.0 17.0	49 58 Transair 76	4	18.0 24.0 24.0 17.0
14 91 Sovicp 2.00 24	20	2.00 2.00 2.00 2.00	49 58 Transair 76	4	18.0 24.0 24.0 17.0	14 112 Transair 76	4	18.0 24.0 24.0 17.0	14 112 Transair 76	4	18.0 24.0 24.0 17.0	14 112 Transair 76	4	18.0 24.0 24.0 17.0	14 112 Transair 76	4	18.0 24.0 24.0 17.0
14 91 Sovicp 2.00 24	20	2.00 2.00 2.00 2.00	14 112 Transair 76	4	18.0 24.0 24.0 17.0	14 112 Transair 76	4	18.0 24.0 24.0 17.0	14 112 Transair 76	4	18.0 24.0 24.0 17.0	14 112 Transair 76	4	18.0 24.0 24.0 17.0	14 112 Transair 76	4	18.0 24.0 24.0 17.0
14 91 Sovicp 2.00 24	20	2.00 2.00 2.00 2.00	14 112 Transair 76	4	18.0 24.0 24.0 17.0	14 112 Transair 76	4	18.0 24.0 24.0 17.0	14 112 Transair 76	4	18.0 24.0 24.0 17.0	14 112 Transair 76	4	18.0 24.0 24.0 17.0	14 112 Transair 76	4	18.0 24.0 24.0 17.0
14 91 Sovicp 2.00 24	20	2.00 2.00 2.00 2.00	14 112 Transair 76	4	18.0 24.0 24.0 17.0	14 112 Transair 76	4	18.0 24.0 24.0 17.0	14 112 Transair 76	4	18.0 24.0 24.0 17.0	14 112 Transair 76	4	18.0 24.0 24.0 17.0	14 112 Transair 76		



Associated Press.
Knicks' Walt Frazier, left, is fouled by Celtics' player during playoff game.

3 Pittsburgh Home Runs Overcome Braves, 5-3

ATLANTA, April 25 (UPI) — Manny Sanguillen, Richie Hebner and White Stargell hit homers and night to power the Pittsburgh Pirates to a 5-3 victory over the Atlanta Braves.

Sanguillen's homer, his second of the year, was a two-run shot in the top of the eighth that drove in the winning runs.

Hebner's homer, his sixth, was a solo shot in the first, and Stargell drove in a pair of runs with his third homer in the fifth.

The Braves scored twice in the fifth, when Ralph Garr came home from third on a wild pitch and when Dusty Baker rifled his first home run of the season.

Don Kessinger, working six innings, picked up his first victory in two decisions, while Phil Niekro, now 1-2, was charged with the loss.

Padres 4, Mets 2

At San Diego, Darrell Thomas doubled with one out in the ninth inning and scored the winning run on Nate Collier's bases-loaded ground out to give the Padres a 4-3 victory over New York. It was the Mets' 10th loss in their last 11 games.

At San Diego, Darrell Thomas

Wednesday's Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Kansas City	510	910	100	3	5	1
Cleveland	200	920	302-2	9	4	1
Pittsburgh	101-1	900	610-2	9	4	1
Baltimore	100	900	100	3	5	1
Atlanta	100	900	100	3	5	1
Chicago	100	900	100	3	5	1
St. Louis	100	900	100	3	5	1
Minnesota	100	900	100	3	5	1
Detroit	100	900	100	3	5	1
Boston	100	900	100	3	5	1
Calif.	100	900	100	3	5	1
Baltimore	100	910	100	3	5	1
Atlanta	100	900	100	3	5	1
Chicago	100	900	100	3	5	1
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Calif.	100	900	100	3	5	1
Baltimore	100	910	100</td			

One of the most difficult tasks has been handling national and individual contributions to the \$100,000 construction costs so that no one country or sect acquires a tacit controlling financial interest.

Buddhist Pagoda For Paris With An Ecumenical Point of View

By Betty Werther

PARIS, April 25 (IHT).—Paris will soon have a religious and cultural center where the capital's estimated 12,000 Buddhists can practice their religion and where a growing number of interested people can learn more about the teachings of Buddha.

Construction of a Buddhist pagoda will begin later this year on a two-acre site in Vincennes. Already in place is a monumental bronze sculpture of Zen pilgrims, a gift of Japan. The bronze by Torao Yashii, a student of both Japanese master Denchi Higurashi and the Eussian-born French sculptor Oscar Zadkine, "appropriately marks," the inscription reads, "this crossroads between East and West."

While there are more than 100 Catholic, Greek and Roman Orthodox churches, more than two dozen Protestant churches of many denominations and national varieties, 12 synagogues and a mosque, Buddhists have until now been obliged to marry, study, meet and hold funeral services in homes, hotels, abandoned garages or other makeshift places.

The one pagoda-like structure in Paris (on the Rue de Courcelles) was originally an ordinary townhouse. It was given its Oriental trimming in 1928 by

Chinese art dealer C.T. Loo to make it a showcase for his works. It is still used for that purpose. The new pagoda will be built beside the Lac Daumesnil in the Bois de Vincennes on land put at the disposal of the Institut International Bouddhique, established last year to carry out the project by the Paris City Council. Since the building will replace a long-unused museum, the structure is acceptable to city planners who otherwise prohibit new buildings in the park.

One of the unusual characteristics of the center will be its ecumenical outlook. All Buddhist schools, mainly those grouping Theravada Buddhism, practiced in Southeast Asia Sri Lanka, Cambodia, Vietnam, Laos, Burma, and Mahayana Buddhism, including Zen, practiced in the North Japan, Tibet and to an unknown extent in China, will be on an equal footing.

For this reason, architects competing for the commission were asked not to conform to any particular Buddhist temple style and to avoid visual references to any school or country.

The Vietnamese and French architects whose design was selected were inspired by the heavily veined leaf of the Bodhi tree, which symbolizes the tree of wisdom since Buddha had

his revelation in the shade of one. From a thick central beam four curved wooden sheets rise stair-like to a point above a 15-foot-high statue of Buddha donated by Sirimavo Bandaranaike, prime minister of Sri Lanka.

Stones brought from Buddhist temples around the world will be integrated in one of the pagoda walls, and a relic of Buddha placed in the sanctuary. To reach the pagoda, visitors must cross a lotus pond in the center of an Oriental garden where sculpture—including the one donated by Japan—and stone lanterns will blend with exotic plants and shrubbery.

Steps and terraces leading into the temple will be used for open-air ceremonies. A library, cells for bonzes and visiting teachers, a large conference hall and refectory will complete the ensemble.

Jean Sainteny, a former French minister and a member of the Constitutional Council, is president of the Institut International Bouddhique, which has received staunch support in official French circles. Among its sponsors are Andre Malraux, Alain Peyrefitte and Maurice Schumann.

One of the institute's most difficult tasks has been handling national and individual contributions to the \$400,000 con-

struction costs so that no one country or sect acquires a tacit controlling financial interest.

Despite the widespread popularity of such Oriental cults as yoga and the martial arts, Buddhism in France has never had the broad appeal that it has enjoyed, for instance, among American youth.

However, over the past few years, the number of converts and sympathizers has been growing. Small centers have been formed not only for Buddhists of Asian origin but for the French themselves. A monastery in Gretz, in the Seine-et-Marne Department, has 30 regular students. Other centers have been founded in Mouans, Grenoble and Menton. The number of Buddhists in France is now an estimated 30,000.

Last December, in response to this mounting interest, an International Buddhist Congress, attended by about 1,000 persons from five European countries, was held in Neuilly. The French Buddhist Community, founded during one of the congress sessions and linked to the European Buddhist Community, now has meetings in Paris.

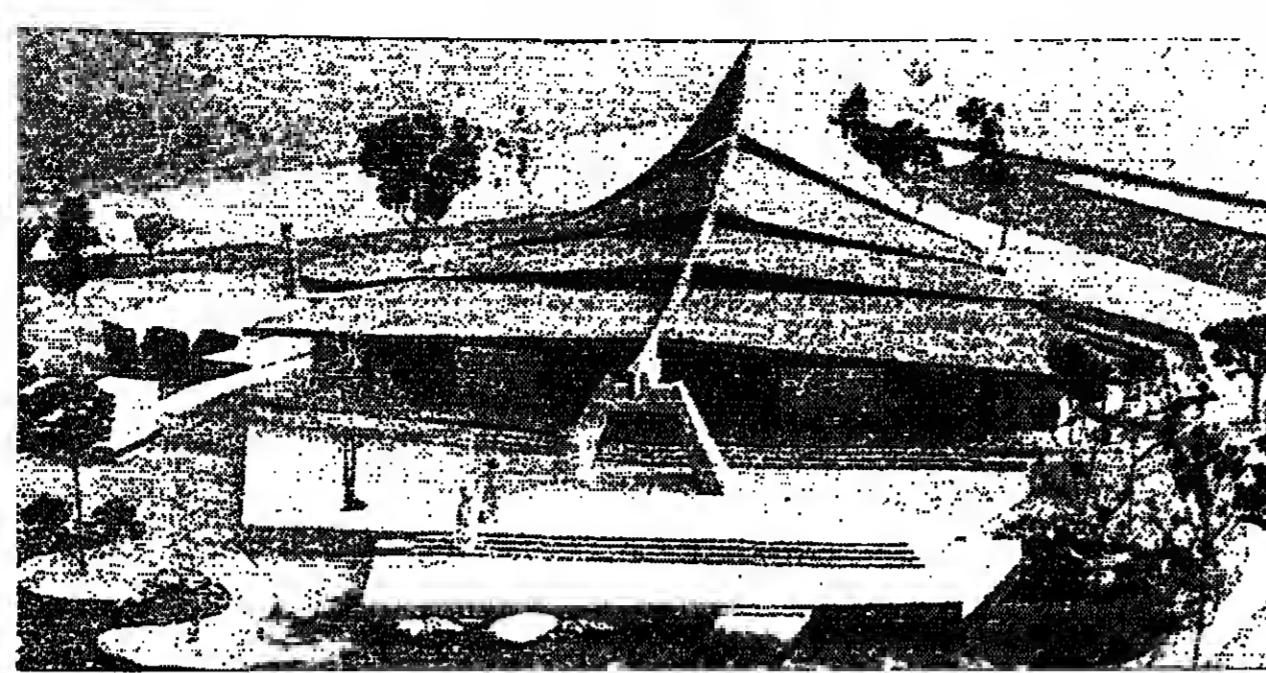
The organizer of the congress and a prime mover behind the Buddhist movement in France is Paul Arnold, a retired Paris magistrate and author of many books on Oriental religions. Married to a Japanese, he was converted in 1965.

Last year, the Tradition Bouddhiste, an association formed by Mr. Arnold, acquired a fort above Belley near the Swiss frontier where five volunteer masons, including an American student, are putting finishing touches to a kind of French lamasery where, beginning next summer, successive groups of 30 persons will come to study under the direction of a Zen master and three lamas appointed by the Dalai Lama.

"Buddhism is very modern," Mr. Arnold said, explaining the increasing interest he sees among the French. "It appeals especially to youth in that it relies on the individual to discover truth for himself rather than on some divinity to provide grace. It is also in total agreement with modern scientific theory."

In the new Paris pagoda, resident bonzes will represent different sects. Mr. Arnold thinks it essential that French teachers also be trained to develop a synthesis of those Buddhist tenets they hold to be most relevant to Western society.

"I think it is particularly important," he said, "that Buddhism in France discard most of its exotic, folkloric overtones."



Architects' model of the Buddhist pagoda to be built in Paris.



Ambassador Annenberg loses a case.

PEOPLE: The Ambassador and the Strike

The California Court of Appeals has ruled against Walter Annenberg, ambassador to the Court of St. James's, and held that his servants with labor grievances have the right to picket his Palm Springs home. "When one accepts employment

... in a private home, he does not thereby become some kind of second-class working person," the court ruled. The case involved 15 greenkeepers who tend the private 18-hole golf course on Annenberg's 350-acre estate.

The greenkeepers went on strike four years ago seeking pay parity with golf course keepers in the area. They contended that their pay of \$250 an hour was \$12 less than the going rate. Annenberg's lawyers said that the ambassador went to court to restrain the picketing because his striking employees were throwing beer cans on his grounds and calling people names.

Does this sound familiar? Actresses Elizabeth Taylor and actor Richard Burton are seeking a divorce. The announcement was made Thursday by a spokesman for Hollywood: "Elizabeth Taylor and Richard Burton have requested that their long-time friend and attorney Aaron Prosch proceed to legally terminate their 10-year marriage on the grounds of irreconcilable differences. Prosch has indicated that the divorce will be obtained in Bern, Switzerland, where the Burtons have been residents for many years."

Miss Taylor arrived in Hollywood Tuesday after several weeks' vacation with her mother and some of her children at her brother's home in Hawaii. Burton has been hospitalized in Santa Monica for the past 12 days with bronchial problems. The couple, who separated last summer, were reconciled a few days before Christmas, 1973.

Soccer star George Best left a London court Wednesday, cleared of charges of burglary and theft filed by the former Miss Marjorie Wallace, of Indianapolis. Best, 27, was accused of entering Miss Wallace's apartment and stealing a fur coat, her passport and some jewelry two months ago. But the key witness, Miss Wallace herself, did not go to England for the trial. Without her, the prosecution had no case. The Judge emphasized that Best

was leaving the court "without a stain on his character." Miss Wallace, 20, was fired as Miss World in March after a four-month reign. Organizers said she was spoiling the image of the title.

** * *

People-reader Anton E. Mairer of East Hanover, N.J., points out that the "Swiss national anthem is not sung to the tune of 'God Save the Queen'" (People, April 6).

The reason for the search for a new Swiss national anthem is

because the present anthem is too

difficult... to be sung by a large group of people. The story's more complicated than that. "Ruf Du Mein Vaterland," the national anthem until the early '60s, was indeed sung to the tune of "God Save the Queen." Then the "Le Cantique Suisse," a song written in 1949 by Father Alberic Zwicky and long sung in Swiss schools, was tentatively adopted. According to Jean-Claude Gehrig, secretary-general of the Swiss Association of Musicians, his organization was consulted in 1973 about the advisability of another anthem switch. The association thought it best to stick—at least provisionally—with "Le Cantique Suisse." Gehrig says that there is a relatively small movement underway to dispense with Father Zwicky's anthem—but that the association is not hacking a contest to find a new one.

** * *

The Chogyal of Sikkim, who was effectively stripped of most of his powers when the reformers, the Sikkim Congress

party, won a majority in the assembly Monday, is living in his cliffside palace in Gangtok. Palden Thondup Namgyal, as the ruler is known, is married to the former Hespe Cooke, who with their two children, the chogyal's daughter by previous marriage who is undergoing treatment there for a kidney ailment. "She was unhappy here and so she left," he told The New York Times. "How could any of us be happy about the happenings that have shaken our country," he said before the elections, the first in the kingdom's history. "I don't know when she will be able to come back to India," he added, discussing rumors of a divorce or separation as "loose talk" and "wishful thinking."

Hire-a-peer-for-a-party—that's the message from a London agency called Prime Performers. "Many lords are extremely talented, especially after-dinner speakers," said Barbara Kelley, who runs the service. "Most simply don't have their own worth." The going fee for hire is \$100 an even plus expenses.

Frank Sinatra will make a number of singing appearances in Japan this summer, according to his PR man, Sinatra. He will attend the annual Tokyo Music Festival on June 30 and receive the Sinatra Award to the winning vocalist.

Capt. Mark Phillips, who married his wife, Princess Anne, the first of the 1972 Badminton horse trials yesterday. Phillips, son for his Badminton title in four days, took an early lead in the first section on Great Ovaland. His wife, on Goodwill, was among the leading dozen, but Phillips and Anne are competing for a place on the team that represents Britain in the equestrian championships in September. The team will be chosen on the basis of performance at the Badminton trials, which Saturday.

SAMUEL JUSTICE

To Our Readers
Columnist, Russell Baker is on vacation.

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